THE ELIZABETH CITY STAR
AND
North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, or at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, will be inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent, or longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be lifted.*

UNION HOTEL
RALEIGH.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken charge of that well known house of entertainment, formerly occupied by Willie Jones, at the city of Raleigh, near the Capitol, where his table will be furnished with the best the country and seasons afford, his beds in fine order, and his rooms commodious and neat. His stables will be well supplied with good provender, attended by careful ostlers, and his house with good servants.—He will provide sheds under which to shelter Carriages, Gigs, &c.—He hopes that with all these comforts, and his own unremitted attentions to please his guests, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.—He also hopes that the members of the General Assembly will call on him, as his charges will be moderate and his accommodations good.

Robert Perry.

Raleigh, August 19.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of *Stafford & Barclift* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Isaac F. Stafford is authorized to settle all accounts with the firm.

ISAAC F. STAFFORD.
THOMAS P. BARCLIFT.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 29.

THE Gig and Carriage making business will in future be carried on at the same place by the subscriber, who takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgements to his friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage already extended to him.

He has a number of Gigs on hand, which he offers for sale low for cash, good notes, or produce. He also continues to repair all work in his line on moderate terms. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Isaac F Stafford.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 2

COTTON YARN,

Manufactured by Rose & Scott, *Isle of Wight County, Va.*

NO. 5 to 16, inclusive, of a superior quality for sale on liberal terms, by

James D. Thorburn,
Agent for the Factory.

October 14.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

SUPERFINE, and Family Flour, Mess and Prime Pork.

ALSO,

Whiskey and Brandy, just received by

Mathew Cluff.

BARRELS of Pilot, Navy and ship Bread. ALSO, Crackers

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

STAGE LINE

From Norfolk to Elizabeth-City Via Dismal Swamp Canal.

Stage leaves the Steam Boat Hotel, Norfolk every *Tuesday & Friday* mornings at half past five, and arrives at Elizabeth City at 3 P. M. same day.

Leaves National Hotel, Elizabeth City, on *Sunday* and *Wednesday* mornings, at half past five, and arrives in Norfolk at 3 P. M. same day.

This line runs over one of the best roads in the United States; the carriages are new, and built expressly for this line, and the teams and drivers of the first quality.

The Proprietors assure the public that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to merit their patronage.

*** All baggage is at the risk of the owners.

THE PROPRIETORS.

Elizabeth City, July 29

10 Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in jail so I get him again, negro boy

EDMUND,

Who run away from me on the 15th ult. He is 25 or 26 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black; has lost a front tooth, and has a scar on the outside of one of his feet, believed to be the right. It is believed he is lurking about the neighborhoods of Mr Joshua Skinners, in Perquimans, or Mr. John Winslows in this county, at both of which places he has a sister. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, and all masters of vessels from carrying him off, as the law will rigidly be enforced against all so offending.

Hamilton W Cotter.

Newbeggin Creek, Pasquotank County, June 1.

Doct. Isaac P. Freeman

HAVING located himself in Elizabeth-City, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, in the various branches of the practice of Medicine. By assiduity and unremitting attention to his profession, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

He may be found at the National Hotel, or at his shop formerly occupied by L. C. Moore as a dry goods store.

Elizabeth-City, May 20.

WHISKEY.

40 BARRELS Whiskey received from New York by schooner William & Thomas.

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

June 24.

SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Ladies' Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, of the very best quality, men's fine common and coarse shoes, also, misses' boys' and childrens' shoes.

Mathew Cluff.

June 10. 1829.

JUST RECEIVED

From New York,

15 bbls. superfine & fine Flour.
10 bbls. Whiskey,
10 cases Hats and shoes.

Hezekiah Lockwood.

May 28 1829.

Taxes for 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons who have not paid their Tax for the year 1828, that if they fail to pay on or before the first of December next, I shall proceed to collect as the law directs.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Sheriff.*

Elizabeth City, Oct. 21.

BLANKS

Of various kinds neatly executed here.

Cheap Living.

THE subscriber at the old stand *City Hotel* Elizabeth City, taking into consideration the reduced prices of most articles of consumption together, with the extreme scarcity of *Cash*, has resolved to reduce his prices down to the following very low rates:

Dinner and Horsefeed - - -	50
Dinner only 37. Horsefeed only,	25
Breakfast 25. Supper - - -	25
Lodging, - - - - - -	12½
Man and Horse per day -	$1 25
Man per day - - - -	75
Ditto per week - -	$4 00
Ditto per month - -	$15 00
Horse per day - - - -	50
Ditto per month - -	$10 00

Persons wishing rooms with fireplaces, fire and candle, will be charged extra. All persons taking a room in the House, will be charged as boarders at the above rates, during their stay. Prompt pay will be expected in all cases, or the former rates will be charged.

William Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 16

GROCERIES.

THE subscriber offers for sale at retail,

Loaf and brown Sugars, of superior quality,
Coffee, Tea, Candles,
Shaving and common soaps,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger,
Mustard, Starch, Fig Blue,
French Brandy and Holland Gin, of the first quality, in demijohns,
Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Bolted Corn Meal, an excellent article.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, produce or firewood.

WM. ALBERTSON, *Agent.*

September 16.

State of North Carolina.
Pasquotank County:

Bedell, Hardy & co. vs. Thomas Cartwright } Original Attachment.

Levied on the lands of Thomas Cartwright adjoining the lands of John Hinds and wife, and the heirs of Joshua Long, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Thomas Cartwright is not an inhabitant of this state. *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for two months that unless he appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Pasquotank at the court house in Elizabeth City on the first Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment—it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Test, CHAS. GRICE, Clk. c. c.

October 5, 1829.—7. Ot.

State of North Carolina.
Camden County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

Jabez Garlington vs. Abner Mercer. } Original Attachment.

"Levied on the lands of Abner Mercer adjoining the lands of Isaac Mercer and Saml. Mercer and others—the 27th May, 1829."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abner Mercer is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for six weeks that unless he appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Test, M. S. LEWIS, Clk.

September 9, 1829.

Blanks executed at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

(From the Agricultural Reader.)

On the Culture of Wheat.

Wheat has two sets of roots.—There are other reasons, why wheat should flourish better, were it buried deeper than it generally is, in addition to those already suggested. "A grain of wheat when put into the ground at the depth of three inches, undergoes the following transformations. As soon as the farinaceous matter, which envelopes the frame of the young plant contained within it, is softened in the milky state, a germ is pushed out, and at the bottom of that germ small roots soon follow. The roots are gathering strength, whilst the germ, by the aid of the milky fluid is shooting upwards, & when the milk is exhausted, the roots are in activity, and are collecting nourishment for the plant from the soil itself.

"This is analogous to the weaning of the young of animals, which are never abandoned by the mother till they can provide for themselves, but the care of nature does not end here; when the germ has fairly got above the surface, and become a plant, *a set of upper roots* are thrown out close to the surface of the ground, which search all the superficial parts of the soil with the same activity as the under roots search the lower parts; and that part of the germ which separates the two sets of roots is now become a channel, through which the lower roots supply the plant with the nourishment they have collected.

"What an admirable contrivance to secure the prosperity of the plant! Two distinct sets of roots, serve, in the first place, to fix the plants firmly in the ground and to collect nourishment that comes naturally from the atmosphere, or artificially as manure to the surface; and save the further purpose of being the base of new stems, which are tilled up, and so generally increase the productiveness of the plant."

From these facts it is evident, that when the grains of wheat lie near the surface, as they mostly do when covered with the harrow only, these two sets of roots are necessarily crowded together; so as almost to become indistinct; they go out together to collect their food *from the same pasture*, if we may so express it, and the plant cannot be supposed to be so well nourished as when the lower set of roots is deposited at the depth of three or four inches in the soil.

It further follows from these facts, that wheat for sowing should always be good of its kind. "It is not possible," says the writer in the New Hampshire Agricultural Repository, "that a shrivelled kernel will send up as vigorous stalks as a full kernel. In the first stages of its growth, the stalk depends on its parent seed. If that be full of nutriment it will send out strong radicals and a large blade.—Because shrivelled grain will come up, some will sow it and even prefer it to better grain, bacause it will seed more ground."

Preparation of the Seed.—"If the wheat be impure or diseased," the above writer observes, "it should, before sowed, be cleansed and receive a certain process of preparation. Many noxious seeds are of different magnitude from the wheat, and they may be separated by a sieve.—Many are light and will rise in water.—These when the wheat is immersed will float upon the water, and may be skimmed off. The practice of steeping wheat is useful, because by this means, it may be brought forward earlier. While the field is preparing by cultivation and by the warmth of the sun, the vegetative powers of the seed may be excited; and it will come up nearly a week sooner than if it had been put dry into the ground. This is no inconsiderable benefit.

But if, instead of water, ley, brine, a solution of saltpetre, or urine be used, the benefit will be greatly increased.—These substances impregnate the kernel with nourishment adapted to the growth of the grain, which in its infantile state may be benefitted by artificial assistance.

Or, if there be any latent causes of disease in its product, the substances applied sometimes remedy the evil. The offensive qualities given to the seed by the aforesaid methods prevent worms from feeding upon it in the ground. When the time of sowing arrives, the pickle should be poured off, and newly slacked lime, or ashes, be intermixed with it.—This answers a double purpose; it occasions a separation of grains from the hand of the sower, and gives an additional action to the vegetable power of the seed.

Principal diseases of Wheat.—The principal diseases of wheat are blight and smut. Different opinions prevail respecting their causes. A few remarks on the subject will lead the farmer to be more observing, and he may, perhaps, make very important discoveries.—Blight or rust takes place between the time of the kernel's passing from its milky state to a state of ripeness. After the straw becomes yellow, rust often appears on the upper part of the stalk, which is a sure indication of blight.

In seasons when the weather is cool and the temperature not very changeable, it is least subject to this disease. In 1816, the summer was the most generally cool of any for many years; and the wheat crop was the largest and best of any within the memory of the writer. There is a striking analogy between vegetable and animal organization. Sudden changes from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, are often injurious to both.

Rust takes place in warm, damp weather; and at that stage of the grain just mentioned. When the straw has become yellow, its texture is less firm in its green state; and dampness, especially warm continued dampness, adds much to its weakness.—During this enfeebled state of the stalk, the sap, in consequence of great heat and moisture, is propeled upwards by more than ordinary force and in an unusual quantity.

The vessel being pressed in an uncommon degree bursts; and the sap which was on its way to support and mature the kernel, oozes out and forms a dark colored rust on the stalk. The grain is deprived of its usual and necessary degree of nourishment, shrinks and becomes very small and light. Hence, it appears that rust is the effect and not the cause, as many suppose, of blight. The only remedy yet known, is to bring forward our wheat crop as early as we can; and if possible, escape the weather, which occasions this disease.

Another disease to which wheat is subject, is smut. When the kernel is formed and consists of a milky substance, instead of becoming a white and heavy flour, it is converted into a black dust.—This disease most frequently occurs in warm moist weather, and on the richest fields. This, as far as it extends, is more pernicious than blight, but it does not frequently happen. Writers on the subject are not entirely agreed in respect to its cause.

If seed wheat must be taken from a smutty crop, let it be immersed in water; the infected kernels and the smaller impurities will float on the top and may be taken off; then let it be steeped in pickle, as has been described; and it is presumed that there will be no sickly contagion carried to the field. It is strongly suspected that the true causes of smut have been yet discovered.

Some suffer their wheat to remain uncut till the stalk is dry and the kernel is hard. There is one advantage in this method, the grain may be secured on the day it is reaped; and of course there is less danger from unfavorable weather. But it is better on several accounts to cut it when there is a little greenness remaining about the joints of the stalk. The sap in the straw will prevent the kernel from shrinking.—The grain will be whiter and the skin thinner. There will be less waste on the ground by its shelling out, and the straw will be much better fodder.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

Some years since I had a very valuable mare that was attacked with botts, and to appearance, was very far gone. I set the following trap for them, which more than answered my expectations. I took of bees-wax, mutton-tallow, and loaf sugar, each eight ounces, put it into one quart of new milk, and warmed it until all was melted. Then put it into a bottle, and gave it just before the wax, &c. began to harden. About two hours after gave physic. The effect was that the botts were discharged in large numbers, each piece of wax, having from one to six or eight of them sticking to it, some by the head, but most by their legs or hooks.—[*N. E. Farmer.*

Cucumbers as "thick as hops."—The Lancaster, (Penn.) Sentinel says—"By cutting from the vine one cucumber, two, four, or even six, may be made to grow from the stem" from whence the single cucumber was taken. Let the cucumber "be cut off with a knife, leaving about the 8th of an inch of the cucumber remaining on the stem upon which it grew: then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a particle of the cucumber to each division," and as many divisions as remain there will be cucumbers.

INTEMPERANCE.

The following lucid remarks on the progress of intemperance, are from a charge to the Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court of Philadelphia, the 6th ult. by Joseph M'Ilvaine, esq.

"It is usual for our courts, when speaking of the offence of keeping a tippling house, to explain to the grand jury its evil influence on the peace and morals of the community, and pausing to survey the melancholy traces of the progress of intemperance, to draw thence an argument for additional vigilance in detecting offenders, and increased rigour in enforcing the penalty. In doing so they discharge a most important duty, and they seldom fail to excite in the minds of the grand jury a corresponding zeal for this branch of the public service. On the present occasion the subject will be viewed under an aspect somewhat different.

"The act of Jan. 1819, imposing a penalty of fifty dollars upon the retailers of vinous or spirituous liquors, without a license, and several acts of assembly which invest this court with the control over tavern licences, and which prescribe certain regulations for the government of innkeepers, constitute the whole armour offensive and defensive with which courts and juries are sent forth to arrest the march of intemperance. In the use of these means, they are bound by every consideration of duty and of interest to be vigilant and active. It is especially the duty of the court, to exercise great caution in the granting of licences, to check their increase, and as far as is consistent with justice to individuals, to diminish their number; to listen with attention to every complaint of irregular conduct, and promptly to visit each instance of irregularity with its appropriate discipline. From this vigorous co-operation of courts and juries, considerable benefit to the public may reasonably be expected; certainly enough to kindle the ardour of all concerned in the administration of justice.—But still the benefit, like the means, must of necessity be partial; it must be confined to the vindication of external decency; it cannot reach that radical disease in the moral constitution of the community, which has been so properly styled the parent of all crimes. The unassisted arm of law, the mere force of punishment, have utterly failed, they must ever fail to check the evil. In defiance of these, it has continued to extend with portentous rapidity, multiplying its victims in a ratio far exceeding the increase of our population, until a question has arisen of serious urgency, whether our country henceforth shall be really free, or shall yield to a despotism, which, while it subdues her energies and exacts an enormous tribute of her wealth, is annually conducting thousands of her citizens to an ignominious grave.

"Reflecting men are, not without reason, alarmed at the prospect before us.—The morals of the nation, the stability of our institutions, the character of the republic, are all in jeopardy. Were we told an invader had landed on our coast, or that a malignant pestilence was "walking in darkness" through the streets of our city, we should have no stronger reasons for serious apprehensions. Search for a moment the statistics of Intemperance; take the census of its acknowledged bondsmen; make out the yearly bill of its morality; bid your poor rates and mad houses, and penitentiaries deliver their testimony; call over the court roll, and inspect the tenantry of the grave; gather from these sources materials for a history of all the desolation it has carried into families, of all the corruption it has spread through society, and answer then, whether sword and pestilence do not dwindle by comparison into visitations of mercy; whether the cry of humanity and the demand of patriotism be not unanimous for a remedy, instant and radical. For such a remedy you will search our statute books in vain. But in the same books you will find it recorded, that this poison tree Intemperance, this moral upas which corrupts the atmosphere, was planted by the permission at least, if not under the sanction and protection of law, and that only for the removal of some truant branch which may shoot too wildly from the parent trunk, are courts and juries permitted to interfere. If you would lay the axe to the root of the tree, you must ascend beyond the source whence courts and juries derive their power, and invoke that highest and only absolute of all earthly tribunals, public opinion. You must enlist the whole thought and feeling and influence of the temperate in the cause; you must frown upon intemperance in all its approaches; you must make it disgraceful in all its degrees; you must restrain what is miscalled the *temperate* use of ardent spirits; and then, though there be little hope that the drunkard from habit will turn from his wickedness and live, it will be almost certain that no temperate man will turn from his soberness, and die.

"But we are asked, is not public opinion already arrayed against the sin of intemperance? No: absolute drunkenness, beastly intoxication, is indeed universally reprobated. But is there no intemperance without intoxication? Is there no deadly fever without delirium? The intemperance of this nation has arisen and grown under the express license of that public opinion, which meddles not with the *victim* till he is hopelessly lost, and then cries out at the horror of his end; which sees with indifference the temperate man enter the atmosphere of contagion; which sees him receive the poison into his blood, and countenances the deed, nay, which smiles upon the social spirit and manly freedom, from which it is supposed to originate. In other words, to take the first steps in the way of intemperance; to advance farther and farther towards its end; to be in the inhabitual use of the very means, and to throw open the door to the very temptation by which every wretch that has filled a drunkard's grave was originally ruined, is sanctioned by the current thought and feeling of the community. Is it not until habitual indulgence has proceeded to intemperance, and intemperance to drunkenness; it is not until the infection long burning in the veins, has burst forth upon the surface, till the body bloats, the speech falters, and the brain *raves*; it is not until every faculty of reason, every trace of the Creator's image has been obliterated, and a brutal and degraded instinct which craves for drink, has become the only rule of conduct, the only motive to action, that public opinion expresses its disgust. If it would operate with advantage, it must take its stand where intemperance begins; if it would speak with effect, it must address its denunciations to those who have yet ears to hear, hearts to feel, minds to comprehend, and freedom to obey; it must erect its barriers in front of the pathway that leads to ruin; it must cry aloud at the entering of the gate, and warn the passenger to beware of the danger.

"In this view of the subject, certain recent associations for the promotion of temperance, which are rapidly extending and will probably soon be established in every section of the country, are observed with great interest, by statesmen, philanthropists and judges. By no other agency can public opinion be properly arrayed, or its force be brought successfully into action; because none other is proportioned to the object desired. The power of truth, persuasion, example and reproof, which these societies wield, is the only one suited to the nature of our institutions, or which a free people can be expected to tolerate. Experience thus far speaks much for their efficacy, so much, that when we look at the vast magnitude of the undertaking, and the comparatively small means with which it was begun; when we examine the testimonies which the wise and the eminent are every day bearing as well to the success as to the benevolence of the cause; when we estimate the interest already kindled and the acknowledged result already attained, we are justified in recommending these institutions as the most potent of all antidotes for the prevention of crime, and therefore as the most valuable of all auxiliaries to the power of law. We are authorized to hope that *their* influence in the order of Providence, may become so universal as to relieve this nation from its peculiar curse; that their principles and their practice may be visibly interposed, like the high priest with his censor, "between the living and the dead," and that the "plague will be stayed."

From the Carolina Observer.

Sheriff and Constable's Sales.—A correspondent of the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says:

"I have for some years back, been strongly impressed with the idea, that sheriff and constable's sales of property levied on to satisfy executions, should be advertised in some newspaper printed in the county, and in cases where there is no paper in the county, these officers should be compelled to advertise them in the nearest paper to them. At the first view of this subject, it would appear to be incurring an unnecessary expense; but in ten cases out of twelve, it would make the property thus sold bring 40 per cent. more than in the way these sales are now effected: for this very important reason, that but very few persons see these advertisements, they being posted only at the court house and at one or two public places. Many times a man's property is offered for sale, and he entirely ignorant of it, until within a few days of the sale, and in many cases he never sees the advertisement at all. These notices do not give the public sufficient notice, to draw together any thing like a proper number of people to make the articles sell for half their value.

Would it not be expedient for the legislature, at its next session, to pass an act compelling officers to advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper, for such length of time as they might think sufficient?

I am aware that many will be opposed to this method in the commencement, but after it is tried, they will find it to be the best policy.—Most other states have all their public sales advertised in the nearest newspaper, and I am sure, that property sells for much more in most of them, than it does in ours.

If I had never felt the effects of sales conducted in this way, I should not be under the necessity of making these remarks. Sales conducted in this way, allow the officers thus selling, too great an opportunity of buying the property themselves, many times at what they know to be not more than half its true value."

The above remarks are worthy of respectful consideration, coming from a disinterested source. But there is one other view of the subject that we think equally entitled to weight. The legislature should patronize newspapers, in every way in which the public interest and convenience can be simultaneously promoted, as vehicles of information, lending their aid, and no feeble aid either, when well conducted, to enlighten and educate the people. In this respect North Carolina is far behind any other state in the Union, new or old. Twelve or fifteen newspapers, generally of a diminutive size, circulate a few hundred copies each, weekly, while the little states of Rhode Island and Delaware have each more newspapers, and far greater circulation. There are no doubt several causes of this disparity, but this is one, that the press is not fostered by the legislature here, as it is in almost every other state in the Union. A law authorizing the publication of the acts of the assembly in every paper in the state, and requiring the publication of sheriff and constable's sales, administrator and executor's notices, &c. in some one newspaper, would not only add to the means of usefulness of presses already in existence; but would naturally lead to the establishment of others in remote sections of the state, where a newspaper is now almost an object of curiosity.

Original Communication.

For the Star.

OBSERVER No. VI.

Affectation is the mantle of those who have some blemish to conceal.

ROCHEFAUCAULT.

I have often thought it a wise provision of Nature that although the operations of the mind are conducted in the secret recesses of the brain; yet the indices through which they are made known to the world are palpable, distinct, and measurably beyond our control; every motion of the body, every fleeting change of the countenance being but a faithful exhibition of the workings of the governing spirit within. So thoroughly is this the case, that a man of quick perceptions, enjoys many of those advantages which would have resulted to society had all mankind been similarly constructed with the fabled result of the ingenuity of a celebrated mechanist of ancient Mythology.*

I have been led into these observations by the consideration of that departure from the obvious dictates of common sense in our deportment towards others, which is usually denominated an affectation of manner; and having in a late paper endeavored to elucidate the power of a graceful and polished exterior in rendering one agreeable to his fellow beings, and the importance of its cultivation as a means of distending the social virtues, I shall in the present number attempt to shew, that few things contribute more to obstruct and enfeeble our exertions to please, and generally to diminish and retard the comforts which arise from an interchange of amicable offices than the affectation here referred to.

No action of our bodies, no artificial monument of our hands, can be supremely excellent, unless it essentially partake of the chaste and simple order which nature hath infused into all her works: the closer we imitate that, the nearer we arrive at perfection; and conversely every deviation from it, is a proportional remove from the point of success. Good society therefore strictly speaking cannot be so extremely hollow and artificial in its character, as many persons seem to believe; its forms and ceremonies are rather the result of a luxurious refinement upon the natural bias of our dispositions, than any departure from their legitimate tendencies. The maxims of etiquette, for instance, are all founded upon the most familiar dictates of common understanding, and are established with the view to render the intercourse of mankind more easy, natural, and satisfactory in its character; and there can be no greater mistake, than for a man whom chance has elevated to an unusual rank in society, to conceive it necessary, to clothe himself in airs and affectations, in order to become his new situation; it is an infallible evidence of the absence of even the ordinary principles of good breeding, and will exhibit more clearly than any other fact the low origin from which he is really sprung.

Affectation is an eccentricity, and to justify an eccentricity a man must possess some pre-eminent characteristics, which transcendantly elevate him above the common herd of mortality; yet even under such palliating circumstances it is still a great misfortune, and nothing secures the particular individual from contempt, but the influence of that spell which gigantic intellect never fails to throw around all who are sensible of its presence, and unfortunately for my readers there are few of them who can find an apology for their assumed peculiarities under this exception; Lord Chesterfield remarks that up to his time the world had not produced more than half a dozen individuals who were upon this ground entitled to an immunity from the just hand of censure for their social delinquencies—and Time has since his day been lamentably sparing in her additions to the catalogue.

This affectation developes itself in a variety of forms; I have known some men distort the muscles of their face in order to conform it to their views of the description of countenance most becoming a man of genius: others have an unnatural fashion of squinting and rolling the eyes with the design to imitate the sharp and vivid expression, which some highly talented men are known to possess; while nothing is more common than for the pleasures of a man's society to be materially impaired by an affected carriage of the person—and I once knew a lawyer who irretrievably lost the esteem of a professional brother, of great fastidiousness in these matters, by a consequential, aristocratic manner of promenading the area of the Court-House floor below the bar, affecting to be in deep thought, when probably the ideas which floated across his brain were as silly and trivial as the vanity which regulated and governed his corporeal occupations.

Floretta is in many respects a charming creature; she enjoys by Nature and education almost every attraction—possessing the most engaging temper—the most agreeable person, conjoined with the soft, metalic tones of a voice, calculated to win the attention, even did not her language sparkle with the gems of wit. Yet notwithstanding this beauteous galaxy of endowments she is far from being generally caressed and admired, from an affectation of langour and superlative sensitiveness which pervades her every action. I have known her upon visiting a silk establishment, faint at beholding the insects, though they had been frequently the objects of her previous inspection—and so refined and unnatural are her notions of behaviour, that she sometimes swoons away without in reality being alarmed, merely because she conceives it would be disreputable in a person of her delicacy of nerve not to do so, under such and such circumstances. This trait of character, although she possesses large estates, has prevented her receiving a single advantageous matrimonial overture; in truth Christopher Grab, a professed fortune-hunter of my acquaintance, told me that he had sometime since, caused himself to be introduced to her expressly with the view of easing her guardian of the charge of her various certificates of profitably invested stock &c. but soon retired in disgust, observing rather uncourteously, that the world afforded sufficient tribulations, without connecting himself with a bag of sighs.

I should but fatigue the reader were I to pursue further the infinite variety of garb and dress which this fault may assume—suffice it that the most minute and inconsiderable of the ordinary transactions of life, affords an ample field, in the exercise of it, not only to gratify ourselves, but to disgust all who may approach us.

There is no frailty of which we are in the daily commission, which more certainly encounters its reward than this: It is the true policy for example of ambitious men to conceal the fact of their ambition to the extent of their abilities—they should aim to advance in their career with that cautious yet firm progression, which is not to be shaken by the bubble of whim and caprice—they may have strong reasons for conceiving themselves great, a long time before the world has even dreampt of such a thing—but nothing can be more shortsighted than that vanity, which by affecting the airs and bearings of greatness, attempts prematurely to force others to be of the same opinion: the universal contempt of the valuable part of society and a serious injury to ones just prospects in life, is the infallible consequence of such deportment. In the ballot for greatness a man's own vote is the least considerable of any—mankind require something besides a dignified shake of the head, a certain grave and starched expression of physiognomy to convince them that the possessor of such attributes is entitled to the reverence and respect which are usually awarded to excellence. It is rather unfortunate for such aspirants that they have not examined with more advantage, the social biography of the great men both of ancient and modern times, who have appeared on the theatre of life—they would find that modesty was the invariable accompaniment of the true and genuine ore of merit, and that pretension and affectation were the tinsel substituted by those who did not possess it. L.

* The allusion is to the fabrication of a man containing an aperture in the breast through which the inmost operations of the soul might be seen.—ED.

Late Foreign News.

By the packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have Liverpool papers to the 16th and London to the 15th Sept. By the packet ship Edward Quesnel Capt. Hawkins, they have Havre papers to Sept. 17; and by the packet ship Erie, Capt. Funk, they have Havre papers of the 20th, and Paris of the 18th Sept.

The Russian army had proceeded in advance of Adrianople as far as Rodosto, about 60 miles from Constantinople. The affairs of the Turks had become utterly desperate, and they were more intent on negociations for peace than preparations for defence. The Porte had made an urgent appeal to Gen. Diebitsch, begging him to halt, and not enter his capital, because the Government were afraid the city would be laid in ashes by the people.

Rodosto, which the Russians have got possession of, is the most important harbor on the Sea of Marmora, and within a short distance of the old forts of the Dardanelles, on the European side, which it was believed they had facilities for attacking by land. It was reported that the Russian squadron in the Archipelago was to be ordered up through the Dardanelles as soon as this important point was gained. The European forts on the Dardanelles, it is said, can be easily captured from the land, having hardly any defences; and in that case the Russian ships may be towed up by steam boats close in shore, and beyond the reach of danger from the opposite forts. Nothing is to be apprehended from the Turkish naval forces, which suffered so serious an amputation at Navarino.

The success of the Russians continued to be no less successful in Asia.

Letters from Havre, written at the moment of the departure of the Erie, state upon the authority of intelligence just received from Paris, that *Peace had been made between Russia and Turkey.*

The London Star of the 12th ult. states that the cabinet had determined on declaring WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, and was only waiting to sound the intentions of Austria, and be assured of succour from France. The Duke of Wellington, it was said, had held conferences with the principal capitalists for the purpose of engaging the necessary means.

The Brighton Gazette of the 17th Sept. says,—"We have just learned, from a private source, unexpected news of a serious misunderstanding which has just taken place between the English and French governments. Our information may not be well founded, but is at the same time, derived from a high source."

[The latest London papers do not confirm these reports.]

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Capt. Wadsworth, which sailed from N. York, on 17th Aug. with Messrs. Rives and M'Lean our Ministers to Paris and London, arrived at Cowes on the 13th Sept.

HAVRE, 20th Sept. 1829.

It is reported that there is a change in the French Cabinet, with the exception of Polignac.

The Journal du Commerce gives a letter of Aug. 29, from a French merchant at St. Petersburgh, which states that as soon as the Emperor Nicholas learned the change that had taken place in the French Administration, he said:—"*It is too late; my troops have passed the Balkan.*"

SEAT OF WAR.

"Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Havre, dated Sept. 20th—"I have just received two letters from Paris of yesterday's date, the one says, "*Peace has been made in the East.*"—The other, Government is apprised by telegraph of peace having been made between the Russians and Turks."

Letters received from the frontiers of Servia, dated Sept. 5th, announced that Rodosto was captured by the army under Gen. Roth on 23d Aug. A great quantity of provisions and munitions of war were found in that place. It is the central point of the

It will be seen that the Judiciary Committee have reported, in favor of County Courts as *Constitutional Tribunals*—for vacating the commissions of all the Judges—and for removing Judges by a vote of both Houses.

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1829.

The Superior Court for this County commenced its session in this town on Monday last—his Honor Judge DANIEL presiding.

Important News!

Office of the New York Gazette, October 23. 1829.

Peace between Russia and Turkey.—We have just received London advices to the 27th of September, per ship Mary Lord. The Atlas of that date gives, under the head of "By Express," the following information—

"By advices from Berlin, which have just reached us by a special courier, we have *positive* intelligence that the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey is actually concluded and signed. The terms of the Treaty, our account says, will be an evidence to the whole world of the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas. They are based on the Treaty of Acker

rosin and oil, and then applying it. Three coats of it, thus prepared will render wood almost fire proof.

Among the productions of the American loom, we have scarcely seen any article that surpasses in usefulness a species of flannel, made entirely of cotton. Mr. John Waters, of this city, presented us, a few days since, with a piece of this truly excellent manufacture of his own make, that richly deserves notice.

The cloth appears to have been woven with a twill, in the usual manner of cotton fabrics, and afterwards to have had a nap raised on one side only. In warmth, this cloth appears to equal the finest double milled English flannels; and in delicacy of texture it is not surpassed by the softest beaver the hatter uses.

The delicacy and warmth of this manufacture, will recommend it to general use in families; and especially will it find favor by the price at which it may be sold, and its great durability.—[*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

The South Sea Expedition.—The brig *Anawan*, the flag vessel of this expedition, dropped down to the lower bay yesterday, and will proceed to sea this morning—Thus, after three years of perseverance and industry, Mr. Reynolds finds himself upon the ocean, in search of the undiscovered Islands of the South. In addition to the commercial importance of this expedition, it is highly interesting in a national point of view. Whatever lands may be discovered by Mr. Reynolds and his enterprising associates, will become the property of the United States. The stores of science will be increased by the products of far distant Islands, as yet unknown to civilized man, and curiosity may, perchance, be gratified with something new.

We visited the *Anawan* on Thursday. She is a fine vessel, and a very fast sailer. She is furnished with an excellent library, and all the instruments necessary for such an expedition. She has a stout and hardy crew, an experienced captain, and first rate officers. After the commercial objects of the expedition shall have been acomplished, Mr. Reynolds intends to sail round the icy circle, and push through the first opening that he finds. Success to him.

Mr. R. is accompanied by Dr. Eights, of Albany, a gentleman of talents and scientific accomplishments—[*N. Y Enquirer.*

The Baltimore American of the 29th ult. has a very interesting article concerning the use of cotton canvass for sails. The following are the chief results, ascertained, or stated, by practical men.

The *seams* of the sails of the schooner Yellott were opened—there was no appearance of mildew, though they had been in use six years, and made two voyages round Cape Horn and two to Smyrna, but a patch on one of them being of hemp or flax was "completely mildewed." These things appear conclusive on this point.

The cost of cotton canvass is less than that of flax or hemp; the material and its manufacture are wholly our own—it lasts the longest and holds the wind so much better, as to be esteemed equal to *one mile per hour.*

Most of the vessels trading between different places on the waters of the Chesapeake, are clothed with cotton sails. The swiftness of our craft is proverbial, and economy is also consulted in the fitting of them.—*Niles.*

Cotton for Oakum.—It has recently been ascertained by a course of experiments that cotton makes a better material for calking vessels than new hemp. Here then our cotton planters may look for another domestic market for their great staple. It is supposed that sixty tons of hemp are used annually for calking public vessels; the quantity used for merchantmen is not known. Mr. Davis in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, states that the use of hemp oakum, has laid the seeds of dry rot in the timbers of vessels, which was never known to be the case where cotton was used.—*Providence Jour.*

It is reported upon good authority that orders have been issued from the Navy Department to fit out the U. S. frigate Brandywine with all possible despatch;—and we further learn that the destination (originally the West India station) of the U. S. sloop of war Erie, now fitting for sea at this port, has been changed.

Rumor has assigned to one or other, or perhaps both, of these vessels, a voyage to Lisbon, with a message to Don Miguel to make ample compensation and atonement for the recent capture of an American ship at Terceira. Whether or not there is any foundation for this suggestion, it is certainly incumbent on our Government, in this case, to seek redress by energetic measures, for the insult to its flag, and the spoliation of the property of its citizens, by the Miguelite authorities.—[*Norfolk Herald.*

DUEL.—An endorsement on the Maysville, Kentucky, Post office waybill says—"On Monday morning the 5th, TROTTER, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and CHARLES WICKLIFFE, fought a duel at Lexington, at 8 paces—on the second fire Wickliffe fell and died in three hours."

It will be recollected that Mr. Trotter is the successor of Mr. Benning, former editor of the Kentucky Gazette, who was killed by Mr. Wickliffe, the person who has fallen in the duel above mentioned.

The Siamese Youths Outdone.—It is truly an age of coincidences and wonders! The fame of the Siamese youths is eclipsed by another prodigy: The London Examiner of August 2, contains a description, accompanied with a wood engraving, of a female infant, stated to be now living in the town of Sassarina in Sardinia of the age of five months, having two heads and four arms, or the upper part of two well formed bodies united at the breast, the rest of the body with the legs are of ordinary form and proportions. The child is thin but in all respects well. One head sleeps while the other is awake, one is nourished by the mother and the other by a nurse, and they are nursed alternately. One head sometimes cries while the other is quiet. This account was sent by one of the subscribers to the Examiner in a letter dated Geneva, July 23, 1826.

[N. Y. Gazette.

MARRIED,

In Currituck County on Thursday last Mr THOMAS C. FEREBEE to Miss JUDITH MACKEY.

DIED,

In Currituck County on Friday last, after a short illness, Mr. HENRY BOWEN of Massachusetts, leaving a wife and an infant to mourn their loss. Mr. B returned from the north only 3 or 4 weeks since, the picture of health. Alas! how true is it that "In the midst of life we are in death."

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

Steam Boat Petersburg, M'Rea, from Plymouth, N. C.

Schr. Superb Hope, Chase, from N York, in ballast. Spoke 60 miles N of Hatteras, schr. Convoy, Hobbs, 11 days out from Wilmington, N. C. and supplied her with provisions.

" Friend's Delight, Ryder, from N Y in ballast.

" Two Brothers, Noble, from Norfolk, via D. S. Canal, with merchdze.

Sloop Rose, Baker, from New York, merchdze.

SAILED.

Steam Boat Petersburg, M'Rea, for Edenton and Plymouth, N C.

Schr. Superb Hope, Chase, for Plymouth, N C.

" Friend's Delight, Ryder, ditto.

Sloop Huntress, Hawes, for St. Barts.

" Only Son, Moore, for ditto.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 28.

Bacon—9 a 10 cents per pound.
Butter—25. scarce.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 15 to 25.
Do. Apple—33 cts.
Rum—West-India, 1 dollar.
Do. New-England, 33.
Gin—Country, 40 a 45.
Do. Holland, $1
Gunpowder—per keg $6 50.
Whiskey—28 to 30 cts.
Corn—per bushel 30 cts. for new.
Wheat—none.
Flaxseed—80 a 85 in demand.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 33 cts.
Do. mould, 12 a 14 cts.
Do. dipt, 10
Coffee—13 a 15 cts. plenty.
Family Flour—6 50 for new.
Do. Fine—6.
Cheese—8 a 9.
Lard—8 cents per pound, dull.
Meal—per bushel, 50 cts. dull.
Molasses—per gallon, 28 a 30 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. $12.
Pork—mess per lb. $13
Sugar—per cwt. $9 to 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 a 55 none.
Do. Turks-Isl. 50 a 55 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50 in demand.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$15 a 18 } dull.
R. O.—do. do. $8 a 10. }
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. 3½ a 4 dollars.

$100 REWARD.

ABSCONDED this day from the sub-criber, living in Durant's Neck, Perquimans County, N C. a negro slave by the name of

JACK,

aged about 29 years; a well made black fellow about six feet high, thick lips, shrewd, ingenious and artful—His back much marked, on account of old offiences—believed to have a scar under one of his knee pans from the cut of a reap hook some years since—rather a whining voice when earnestly engaged in conversation.—He has an uncle by the name of Luke living near Elizabeth City and another somewhere on the Canal, and other relations, belonging to Wilie McPherson, E-q. He is well acquainted in Portsmouth and Norfolk, and no doubt will aim in that direction.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension if taken out of the state and committed so that I get him again, or fifty dollars if taken in the state—should he be taken I prefer his being committed to jail.

Jonathan H. Jacocks.

October 15th 1829—21.

THE SUBSCRIBER

EMBRACES this opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received, and respectfully informs them that he still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business

at the old stand opposite the store of Mr. Hezekiah Lockwood, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders in his line. He has had a long experience in the business in the city of New York and its vicinity, which he flatters himself will enable him to give entire satisfaction

Caleb Bennet.

Elizabeth-City. August 5.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING associated themselves together under the firm of H. N & T. P. Williams, and become the successors of Wright & Williams, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have just received from New York per schr. Francis, and are now opening, a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, which they offer for sale on such terms as cannot fail to ensure custom, if persons desirous of purchasing will call and examine their stock.

H. N WILLIAMS.
T. P. WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 16

State of North Carolina.

Currituck County:

William Messenger, by his agent Jno. C Hetfield. } Original Attachment.
vs.
William Hunnings, }

"Levied on the Lands of William Hunnings, adjoining the lands of Reddic Hunnings on the North, on the East by the Sound, on the South by A Whitehall, and on the West by the road leading to Powell's Point—levied August 20th, 1829"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Hunnings is not an inhabitant of this state; *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Currituck, at the Court House therein, on the last Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Oct. 10th, 1829.—28.

POETRY.

"It is the gift of POETRY *alone,*
Where e'er she moves, to consecrate the place; [*known,*
To breathe round Nature sweets before un-
And shed the loveliest tints upon her face."

From the London Forget-Me-Not for 1827.

BY W. H. HARRISON, ESQ.

The star that shines so pure and bright,
Like a far-off place of bliss,
And tells the broken hearted
There are brighter worlds than this;
The moon that courses thro' the sky,
Like man's uncertain doom,
Now shining bright with borrowed light,
Now wrapp'd in deepest gloom—
Or when eclipsed, a dreary blank,
A fearful emblem given
Of the heart shut out by a sinful world
From the blessed light of heaven:
The flower that freely casts its wealth
Of perfume on the gale:
The breeze that mourns the summer's close
With melancholy wail;
The stream that cleaves the mountain side,
Or gurgles from the grot—
All speak in their Creator's name,
And say "forget-me-not."

When man's vain heart is swol'n with pride,
And his haughty lip is curled,
And from the scorner's seat he smiles
Contempt upon the world;
Where glitter crowns and coronets
Like stars that gem the skies,
And flattery's incense rises thick
To blind a monarch's eyes,
Where the courtier's tongue with facile lie
A royal ear beguiles;
Where suitors live on promises,
And sycophants on smiles;
Where each as in a theatre,
Is made to play his part;
Where the diadem hides a troubled brow,
And the star an aching heart;
There, even there, 'mid pomp and power,
Is oft a voice that calls
"Forget-me-not," in thunder
Throughout the palace halls.

Or in the house of banqueting,
When the mad'ning bowl is flush,
And the shameless ribald boasts of deeds
For which his cheek should blush;
Where from the oft drained goblet's brim
The eye of mirth it lit;
Where the cold conceits of the trifler's brain
Pass for the coin of wit;
Where flattery sues to woman's ear
And tells his tale again,
And beauty smiles on things so mean
We blush to call them men;
Where 'tis sad to hear the flippant tongue
Apply its hackneyed arts—
Oh, their heads would be the hollowest things
But for their hollower hearts!
But hist! the reveller's shout is stilled,
The song, the jest forgot;
The hair is snapp'd—the sword descends,
With a dread "Forget-me-not."

Go, hie thee to the rank church-yard
Where flits the shadowy ghost,
And see how little pride has left
Whereon to raise a boast,
See beauty claiming sisterhood
With the noisome reptile worm;
Oh, where are all the graces fled
That once array'd her form!
Fond hope no more on her smile will feed,
Nor wither at her frowns;
Her head will rest more quiet now
Than when it slept on down
With cloven crest and bloody shroud
The once proud warrior lies;
And the patriot's heart hath not one throb
To give to a nation's cries.
A solemn voice will greet thine ear
As thou ling'rest round the spot,
And cry from out the sepulchre—
"Frail man! forget-me-not!"

"Forget-me-not!" the thunder roars,
As it bursts its sulphury cloud;
'Tis murmur'd by the distant hills
In echoes long and loud;
'Tis written by the Almighty's hand
In characters of flame,
When the lightning's gleam with vivid flash,
And his wrath and power proclaim.
'Tis murmur'd when the white wave falls
Upon the wreck strewn shore,
And a hoary warrior bows his crest
When his day's work is o'er.—
Go, speed thee forth when the beamy sun
O'erthrows the reign of night,
And strips the scene of its misty robe,
And arrays it in diamonds bright;
Oh! as thou drinkest health and joy
In the fresh and balmy air,
"Forget-me-not," in a still small voice,
Will surely greet thee there.

Oh, who that sees the vermeil cheek
Grow day by day more pale;
And beauty's form to shrink before
The summer's gentlest gale,
But thinks of Him, the Mighty One,
By whom the blow is given,
As if the fairest flowers of earth,
Were early pluck'd for Heaven.
Oh, yes, on every side we see
The impress of his hand;
The air we breathe is full of him,
And the earth on which we stand.
Yet heedless man regards it not,
But life's uncertain day
In idle hopes, and vain regrets,
Thus madly wastes away.
But in his own appointed time
He will not be forgot;
Oh! in that hour of fearful strife,
Great God, "Forget-me-not."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON LONG ARTICLES.

The following article from the Pandect, a religious paper recently established at Cincinnatti, Ohio, reminds us of an anecdote which is related of the late Dr. Nesbit, president of the College at Carlisle, Penn. Dr. Nesbit had been in the habit of preaching sermons of the old fashioned length, in Scotland, which bordered upon two hours. This was a great annoyance to the good people of Carlisle. Accordingly a deputation of elders was commissioned to wait upon the Doctor, and procure, if possible, a relief from the grievance of which they complained.—The Dr. listened with perfect composure to their remonstrance, and when it was concluded he answered in his Scotch accent, that he weel knew that a long sermon was a great bore to an ungodly folk—and begged the deputation to fix upon the time with which they would be satisfied. An hour was at length agreed upon; and ever after, whatever might be the subject, and indeed in the very midst of a paragraph, the Dr. would abruptly break off by saying, "Brethren *your hour is out.*"

It is said the articles published are too long. This fault, if it be one, can be easily corrected. If the *great* matters of religion—the *vast* concerns of eternity, are to occupy the *least* portion of our time and attention, then let every religious periodical be a mere *scrap-book*. But if a man in heaven's account is a fool who lays up treasure on earth, and is not rich towards God—if every one is bound by the solemnities of a judgment to come "to hold fast a form of sound words"—"to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints"—and to shut the mouths of gainsayers—to comfort the feeble minded, and support the weak—then there must be system, argument, proof, illustration, and appeal—and of course some articles must be long. Specimens of the successful publication of short articles have been presented to us. Two of these are before us. One, it is said, has seven thousand, and another ten thousand subscribers. In examining every article in these specimens, we see but two or three that are worth reading. No doubt other numbers of these papers are more richly laden with valuable materials—but the success of the editors by publishing mere scraps, while it indeed seems like gathering up the fragments, illustrates a declaration of Christ, not very honorable to Christian professors—"the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." Look at literary and political journals. Is it uncommon to publish articles stretching through from three to nine columns of a super royal sheet, or from ten to twenty octavo pages? Are not these read, and read with avidity? Are not many of them retained in memory, and retailed in conversation? Look at your novel readers. Can they not tell you the contents of dozens and almost scores of volumes, which they have devoured over the midnight lamp?

But see another class of facts. A physician may spend a whole night with his patient—a lawyer may argue seven hours for his client, and it is all well; but let an advocate for benevolent societies, or a minister of Christ, speaking for the salvation of souls, argue an hour, or publish an article longer than a man's finger, & it is all tedious and wearisome. Yes, yes; let every thing but the matters of eternity be long—but let them be short—the least, the last of all!!

Forgetfulness of death is the lust of the heart.

EXTRACT.

Pursuit of Fame.—Your ruling passion then, is fame. Let my life, you say, be short, if it be but brilliant.—I will live, though but for an hour here, yet I will live in the admiration of posterity; though seen, and gazed at but for a little time by my contemporaries, I shall return like a comet, in the revolutions of centuries, to be the wonder of a remote generation. Riches I disdain, for they are accessible to any man! health I am proud to sacrifice! power I value not, except as it belongs to mind! station, in the common interested grades of society, I am ashamed to aspire to! mind is my kingdom! obscurity only is my dread; to be unknown, is what alone can make me miserable. A life may be celebrated even because it is short. Let me float, tho' it be for a day, a beautiful meteor on the breath of popularity.—I have chosen my lot in life. Grant my wish, and I am happy. Vain man, it is granted. You are envied, depreciated, sacrificed. Pale with the laurels round your brow, you have succeeded; but success cannot restore the color of health, which the anxiety of being applauded, has worn away from your cheek. Your temper, too, is ruined; you have become unnaturally sensitive to every word or look which threatens you with censure, painfully jealous of those whom you ought to love; insensible of the clearest worth of your competitors; consumed with a feverish thirst for admiration, or swollen with a solitary pride, which shuts you out from half the pleasures of sympathy, and from half the joys of benevolence. This world, then, is no longer agreeable than while it praises you; therefore you make friends with the next generation, which shall neither love nor hate, neither flatter nor betray you.—This, then, is the portion you have chosen; to be applauded instead of being loved; to be proud instead of being happy; and you are rewarded by the unsubstantial honor in the gift of posterity, instead of the personal attachment of the generation in which you live. Do not say, my young friend, that I have deserted my first supposition, and that all this wretchedness the attendant, not of fame attained, but of fame anxiously desired. The objection would be satisfactory, if the fame were a passion which could be quenched by the attainment of its objects. No, its appetite grows by what it feeds on.

From the Boston Evening Bulletin.

FEMALE TENDERNESS.

An instance of female tenderness was related to me but the day before yesterday, which, (though it occurred some years ago) as it exhibits the distinguished tenderness of the soul of one of our own country-women, should not pass unnoticed. My informant was residing on the spot where the occurrence took place, and his relation may be implicitly relied on. It was the first time that I had heard the story, and it may be as new to many of your readers as it was to me.

"On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly,
While virtuous actions are but born to die.'

Envy and the thousand baneful passions that disgrace humanity, are continually active to obscure perfections which their possessors cannot emulate. Thus the public is surfeited with scandal and defamation, while virtue is left to pine in obscurity, unnoticed and unknown.

On the 4th of July, 1824, the army and naval officers of the United States, residing at Whitehall at the head of Lake Champlain, commemorating the birth day of our national independence, fired the customary salutes of artillery. It was now near the close of day, and the loud cannon sent its reverberating thunders over hill and dale. At the moment when the match was presented to one of the pieces, a young man, in the dizzy excitement of the moment, rushed forward to thrust a club into the mouth of the cannon—at the same instant the charge went off, taking with it both his arms to the shoulders, and putting out both his eyes. Thus in an instant were all the flattering visions of youth annihilated. He who a moment previous looked forward to the world before him with a calm and manly confidence in his own energy and resources, now lay helpless upon the ground writhing with physical pain and tortured with mental anguish. O quantam mutatus abillo! Cut off from all solaces of life and yet still doomed to live, the warm grasp of friendship, the smile of affection, the tear of sympathy, shall never again revisit him in his long night of sorrow!

At sight of a spectacle too painfully affecting, every bosom swelled with compassionate sorrow—for the heart of a brave man is the throne of sensibility. They raised him from the ground, and bore him bleeding in their arms to his residence, which was not far distant. A female came out to receive him. It was his sister. When she saw her brother, covered with blood, mutilated, sightless and nearly inanimate—the concourse of friends, who followed with bleeding hearts and surrounded the suffering youth, stood unnoticed before her—her eyes were rivited only upon one object dear; her soul filled and agitated only with one emotion; nature oppressed with the dreadful tumult of feeling—could endure no more; she yielded herself up to womanly sorrow, and in the touching accents of sympathising tenderness and grief she exclaimed—"*Good gracious! if that a'nt the new shirt I made for him last week!*"

From Hook's Sayings and Doings Third Series.

E ELIZABETH CITY STAR
AND
th-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

LISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1829. No. 47.

...ed till direc-
...ers given, and ar-
...at the option of the

...of no more length
...y inserted three
...and twenty-five
...ters in the same proportion.

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

UNION HOTEL
RALEIGH.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken charge of that well known house of entertainment, formerly occupied by Willie Jones, at the city of Raleigh, near the Capitol, where his table will be furnished with the best the country and seasons afford, his beds in fine order, and his rooms commodious and neat. His stables will be well supplied with good provender, attended by careful ostlers, and his house with good servants.—He will provide sheds under which to shelter Carriages, Gigs, &c.—He hopes that with all these comforts, and his own unremitted attentions to please his guests, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.—He also hopes that the members of the General Assembly will call on him, as his charges will be moderate and his accommodations good.

Robert Perry.

Raleigh, August 19.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of *Stafford & Barclift*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Isaac F. Stafford is authorized to settle all accounts with the firm.

ISAAC F. STAFFORD.
THOMAS P. BARCLIFT.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 29.

-:-:-

THE Gig and Carriage making business will in future be carried on at the same place by the subscriber, who takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgements to his friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage already extended to him.

He has a number of Gigs on hand, which he offers for sale low for cash, good notes, or produce. He also continues to repair all work in his line on moderate terms. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Isaac F Stafford.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 2.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having associated themselves together under the firm of

Harrell & Forbes,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have just received from New York per schr. Rose in Bloom, and are now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries and Hardware;
Also an assortment of
Oil, Glass and Paints,
Which they offer for sale low for cash or country produce.

Charles Harrell,
J. M. Forbes.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 4.

STAGE LINE

From Norfolk to Elizabeth-City
Via Dismal Swamp Canal.

Stage leaves the Steam Boat Hotel, ... *Tuesday & Friday* mornings at half past five, and arrives at Elizabeth City at 3 P. M. same day.

Leaves National Hotel, Elizabeth City, on *Sunday* and *Wednesday* mornings, at half past five, and arrives in Norfolk at 3 P. M. same day.

This line runs over one of the best roads in the United States; the carriages are new, and built expressly for this line, and the teams and drivers of the first quality.

The Proprietors assure the public that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to merit their patronage.

*** All baggage is at the risk of the owners.

THE PROPRIETORS.

Elizabeth City, July 29.

10 Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in jail so I get him again, negro boy

EDMUND,

Who run away from me on the 15th ult. He is 25 or 26 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black; has lost a front tooth, and has a scar on the outside of one of his feet, believed to be the right. It is believed he is lurking about the neighborhoods of *Mr* Joshua Skinners, in Perquimans, or *Mr.* John Winslows in this county, at both of which places he has a sister. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, and all masters of vessels from carrying him off, as the law will rigidly be enforced against all so offending.

Hamilton W Cotter.

Newbeggin Creek, Pas-quotank County, June 1.

Cast-steel Edge Tools.

HAVING lately returned from the north and recommenced his business at his usual stand, the subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that he has on hand and continues to manufacture, warranted cast-steel Edge Tools of various descriptions, viz:—broad and narrow Axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, &c. &c. He would inform them that he has in his employ a first rate workman from the north for smith work in general, more especially Horse shoeing, in which business he has had a thorough experience. Any of his work will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash or corn. He hopes by assiduity and attention to business, to receive that liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

N. B. The subscriber would give notice to his customers, that in repairing all old tools he will be accountable for the edge only.

A. N. Hayden.

Elizabeth City, Nov. 4.

Doct. Isaac P. Freeman

HAVING located himself in Elizabeth-City, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, in the various branches of the practice of Medicine. By assiduity and unremitting attention to his profession, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

He may be found at the National Hotel, or at his shop formerly occupied by L. C. Moore as a dry goods store.

Elizabeth-City, May 20.

JUST RECEIVED

From New York,

15 bbls. superfine & fine Flour.
10 bbls. Whiskey,
10 cases Hats and shoes.

Hezekiah Lockwood.

May 13. 1829.

BLANKS

Of various kinds neatly executed here.

Cheap Living.

THE subscriber at the old stand *City Hotel* Elizabeth City, taking into consideration the reduced prices of most articles of consumption, together, with the extreme scarcity of *Cash*, has resolved to reduce his prices down to the following very low rates:

Dinner and Horsefeed	50
Dinner only. 37½ Horsefeed only,	25
Breakfast 25, Supper	25
Lodging,	12½
Man and Horse per day	$1 25
Man per day	75
Ditto per week	$4 00
Ditto per month	$15 00
Horse per day	50
Ditto per month	$10 00

Persons wishing rooms with fire-places, fire and candle, will be charged extra. All persons taking a room in the House, will be charged as boarders at the above rates, during their stay. Prompt pay will be expected in all cases, or the former rates will be charged.

William Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 16.

GROCERIES

THE subscriber offers for sale at retail,
Loaf and brown Sugars, of superior quality,
Coffee, Tea, Candles,
Shaving and common soaps,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger,
Mustard, Starch, Fig Blue,
French Brandy and Holland Gin, of the first quality, in demijohns,
Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Bolted Corn Meal, an excellent article.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, produce or firewood.

WM. ALBERTSON, *Agent.*

September 16.

State of North Carolina.
Pasquotank County:

Bedell, Hardy & co. vs. Thomas Cartwright. } Original Attachment.

Levied on the lands of Thomas Cartwright adjoining the lands of John Hinds and wife, and the heirs of Joshua Longdee'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Thomas Cartwright is not an inhabitant of this state. *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for two months that unless he appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Pasquotank at the court house in Elizabeth City on the first Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment—it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Test, CHAS. GRICE, Clk. c. c.

October 5, 1829.—7. Ot.

State of North Carolina.
Currituck County:

William Messenger, by his agent Jno. C. Hetfield, vs. William Hunnings, } Original Attachment.

"Levied on the Lands of William Hunnings, adjoining the lands of Reddic Hunnings on the North, on the East by the Sound, on the South by A. White hall, and on the West by the road leading to Powell's Point—levied August 20th, 1829."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Hunnings is not an inhabitant of this state; *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Currituck, at the Court House therein, on the last Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Oct. 10th, 1829.—28.

Farmer's Repository.

HORSES.

The following remarks on the treatment of Horses, by Mr. CARVER, of New York, are worthy the attention of those who properly appreciate those noble and serviceable animals.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer.

Should you think proper to publish the following remarks, the writer presumes they will prove a benefit to those gentlemen who are owners of fine horses:—

A great number of fine horses are destroyed in this country by those that have them placed under their care. It is a custom to wash horses with cold water, sometimes after hard driving in the hottest time of the year, by which practice I have known many of them take the lock jaw and die; others have been foundered by only washing their legs and feet; it stops all perspiration, and produces violent fevers. No gentleman in England will permit his horses to be washed; the horse is not a water animal; he wants the particular fostering hand of care, when placed in a domestic state.

Another bad practice prevails: the grain is thrown into the manger without sifting, and sand or gravel being heavier than the grain, it will settle down on the stomach of the horse. A few years past I brought a stone from a horse, which was believed to have been formed by thus feeding. I placed the stone in Peale's Museum; it is as large as a goose egg, and cased round like a cocoa nut shell.

I would suggest a better plan for building stables than that in use at present. All stables should be well ventilated, so as to admit a constant circulation of fresh air, without which horses are continually breathing on their lungs foul putrid matter.—No stalls should be less than five feet wide, as the horse, like man, wants to stretch himself when lying down to rest; many horses have died in the night, by being confined in narrow stalls, and being tied with a rope round their necks. All horses should have head-stall halters, with a rein on each side, that should run up and down with blocks in pulleys, on each side of the stall.—The mangers should draw in and out, like a draw in a bureau, or desk; by being thus fixed, as I have described, the horse will rise with ease; but on the old plan, the horse, by struggling to rise, often gets his head under the manger, and is found dead in the morning. The hay rack should be placed in front of the stalls, and not on the side.

Few men have had the opportunity to observe the evils that have occurred by the bad management of horses, and very few have doctered so many as myself. I presume none of my fellow citizens will doubt but I have acquired some knowledge of the structure and economy of the horse, after fifty years extensive practice. WM. CARVER.

N. B. I could have said a great deal more on this subject, but the work that I wrote, entitled "The Practical Horse Farrier," will shortly be published, being the fourth edition, in which the subject will be treated on more largely.

From the Wiscasset Citizen.

ON AGRICULTURE.

It is a fault too general with our farmers, that they suffer themselves to remain ignorant of important facts, which they might easily ascertain from experiment. To gratify our curiosity we have inquired of several experienced farmers and dairy-men, what quantity of milk, of common quality, will make a pound of butter—and how much cheese a given quantity of milk would produce—and have not been able to obtain any thing like a satisfactory answer to either question. We got nothing but conjectures, and they are extremely various. Now how easily these points might be ascertained—only by measuring two quantities of milk, and making one into butter and the other into cheese, and weighing—and how important to a judicious decision whether it is more important to make butter or cheese. Farmers disagree, too, very essentially, as to the comparative value of different kinds of food for the cattle and swine. One will say that three bushels of potatoes will make as much pork as a bushel of corn; another will say four, and a third, living in the same neighborhood, will prefer a bushel of corn to six bushels of potatoes. One will say that a bushel of peas is worth five pecks of corn for the same purpose—another will prefer the same quantity of corn to peas—and a third will say they are just about equal value. One farmer will say that a ton of hay and six bushels of corn are equal to two tons of hay for keeping neat cattle—another will require seven bushels—another eight—another nine—another ten for the second ton of hay. Now it is evident those farmers have come to their several conclusions from no data to be relied on—that they have not had recourse to weight and measures—yet these disputed points might easily be ascertained to such a degree of certainty as would render the farmer essential aid in profitably applying his labour and disposing of its effects.

We venture to suggest the following easy and cheap experiments: Let one farmer select two shoats as near alike in weight, size and condition as may be, weigh them, make a record of the weight of each, shut them up in separate apartments—measure or rather weigh out (as there is a considerable disparity in the quality of corn, and some variety in the rule for measuring potatoes) a quantity of Indian corn meal for one, and a quantity of potatoes for the other—after properly feeding each with his appropriate food for some weeks, weigh them again, and record the quantity of food consumed by each, and the increase in weight of each. In like manner let an experiment be tried by the same farmer, or his neighbor, on two other shoats, feeding one with peas and the other with meat and potatoes mixed. Let a farmer select from his neat stock, two animals as near alike in age, size and condition, measure them as a farmer does his oxen, if weighing be impracticable, feed them separately, weighing a quantity of hay to one, and half the quantity to the other, with as much meal as may be judged enough to supply the deficiency; after a sufficient time, measure or weigh them again—record the result with such observations, as circumstances may suggest. To arrive at a greater degree of certainty, it would be well to repeat these experiments. Their utility must be obvious, and if any of our agricultural friends should be induced to try any or all of them, and will acquaint us with the results, we shall take pleasure in giving them publicity in the "Citizen."

Chinese method of propagating Fruit Trees—Strip a ring of bark about one inch in width from a bearing branch, surround the place with a ball of fat earth, or lute bound fast to the branch, with a piece of matting, suspended over this a vessel with water having a small hole in the bottom just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly wet, the branch throws new roots into the earth just above the place where the bark was taken off. The operation is performed in the Spring, and the branch is sawn off, and put into the ground, at the fall of the leaf. The next year it will bear fruit.

If you sprinkle trees or plants with flower of sulphur, it will destroy all worms or insects which infest them, and is at the same time congenial to the trees.—[*Mass. Journal*

THE TIMES.

"It is all owing to his *wife's* extravagance, sir."

"Perhaps not *all*—I think he must have been in fault, or he would never have become so deeply involved."

"He did continue to do business too long, when he must have known matters were only growing worse and worse; but it is owing to his *wife*. He dreaded her reproaches more than those of his creditors.—He could not endure to make her wretched; and all she seemed to care for was dress and visiting, and parties."

"He liked to make a show himself."

"Why, he liked to dress well, and live well, I know—but the extravagance at the parties was all owing to his *wife*. No man of sense ever cared a fig for such parties—it is the ladies' extravagance which is ruining us."

Such was the substance of a discourse I heard the other day, while walking in Common street. The speakers, both young gentlemen in appearance, passed me, and crossed over to pursue their consultation, by no means carried on with the tone of secrecy, in the Mall. The one who railed so bitterly against the extravagance of women, I set down for a bachelor; the other had probably a *dear* wife at home.

The incident, combined with the constantly increasing complaints of the scarcity of money, and the failure of numbers, once considered among the rich and respected in our community, will, I am confident, be a sufficient apology for calling the attention of the ladies to the subject of "the times," as they are now operating or ought to operate on the character of the American people, rather than detailing a story for their amusement.

Many different causes are assigned by politicians and political economists, to account for the present unparalleled distress that pervades all classes, excepting, perhaps, the farmers, in our country. We hear it ascribed to the banks, the manufactories, the tariff, the balance of trade, &c., till the people, bewildered by so many causes which they are told conspire to ruin them, scarcely think it worth inquiry whether they, as individuals, have had any share in their own undoing. *The times—the hard times*, caused by untoward and unavoidable circumstances, have done all the mischief. Not a man is ruined by his own folly; nor does a woman dress herself, or arrange her establishment in a style beyond what she is absolutely obliged to do to maintain her credit in society. All have done the best they possibly could—but *the times*!

What nonsense! The times, in our own country, were never better, if peace, health, and abundance of all things, (except money,) would satisfy us.—The whole, or certainly, the greater part of this pressure of the times, as it is called, is the effect of vanity and extravagance of the people. Almost every man knows he lives beyond his income; and women—they are too busy with the expenditures to know any thing.

Self accusation is always an unpleasant task, yet there is a crisis when self flattery would be fatal.—If the people are not convinced that most of the embarrassments they now suffer have been the effect of their own thoughtlessness and pride, they will never apply the only remedy which can effectually remove these evils. It is not the talismanic word 'Economy,' that will do it. The wildest extravagancies, as well as the most paltry meannesses, are practised under the name of *economy*. As it is commonly understood, it only means the act of saving appearances, substituting one extravagance for another less obnoxious to censure; or at best, it is only thought a necessary virtue for the poor to practice, or those who wish to make their fortune.

Economy is not a pleasant word to any one, excepting a politician, or a philosopher; and as the ladies are not permitted to be politicians or philosophers, how can they be admirers of economy?

They have not, or but few of them, enjoyed the advantage of rational education; and a romantic economist is usually the most extravagant woman in society. It would therefore be useless to urge on the attention of the ladies any rigid system of economy as necessary, even under the embarrassments so loudly complained of. Few would attempt to practice it, and fewer still would be benefitted by it. But yet it is, in my opinion, within the power of our intelligent and accomplished women to check, in a great measure, the present ruinous extravagance which pervades all classes. They may do more: they may gain to themselves a permanent influence, and a respect which the distinction of leading in the present frippery fashions can never impart. *Let them unite to give a new direction to fashionable taste.*

There is no ambition so mischievous in our Republic as that of personal display—the display of dress; because it cannot, for the present, be expensively indulged, except by fostering the industry and prosperity of other countries, at the expense of our own. It is often urged that the rich, by expending their income in decorations and display, encourage ingenuity, industry, and the arts, and thus render a greater benefit to society than they could by any other method of disbursement. This may be true, or partly so, in the rich and over peopled countries of the old world; but the reasoning does not apply to us. The costly and curious articles with which our ladies form their fashionable dresses, are not wrought in America: consequently all that is paid for such articles, beyond the price of the original material, goes to foreign artisans.

But still, if our citizens, by their labor in the cultivation of flax, cotton, &c. the raw material, as it is called, could realize a profit sufficient to pay to the foreign manufacturers of gauzes, muslins and ribbons, for their labor, there would be no reason why we should not esteem the purchasing and wearing of such superfluities, in reality affording encouragement to our own productive industry, and thus adding to national as well as individual gratification.—But when such profits are not realized; when, like the simple Indian, we are giving not only our productions but our lands, for beads and baubles, it is time to consider whether we cannot better dispense with the finery than the means of living.

This revolution in fashionable sentiment can be wrought by the ladies; indeed, it must be done by them, if at all—for they are the arbiters, of taste, and in a great measure of public opinion; and it is they that have been the patrons and purchasers of all showy luxuries, and thus become the accessories of merchants who have introduced a love for these superfluities among us.

There can be no doubt of the patriotism of our women: they would, were there danger from a foreign enemy, cheerfully submit to any privations for their country; but to forego their costly jewels and splendid silks, merely because the country is too poor to afford such expensive array, is horrid vulgar.

Make it genteel, and the difficulty is vanished. If our fashionables, our belles, would only appear in simple costume, such would be considered most genteel; but they fear the distinction between the rich and the poor would not be sufficiently marked. Almost every female could afford to follow such a fashion. How stands the difference now? Many of our factory girls wear gold watches, and all the ornaments that grace the daughters of our most opulent citizens. And it is chiefly the extravagance of those who will follow the fashions, whatever is their station or fortune, which makes the danger of introducing an expensive style of dress, and the parade of costly furniture, as the standard, or necessary concomitant of wealth, taste and respectability.

It is neither to be expected nor wished, that the rich should forego the advantages which the possession of wealth, honestly acquired or inherited, affords, that they should practice the self denial which poverty imposes, while the means of gratification are at their command. They ought not to be required, even by the most rigid interpretation of republican principles, to do this. But they should be censured when their influence, the manner in which they expend their wealth, operates to introduce among us the love of idle extravagance in dress; of expensive luxuries in living, and that effeminacy in mind and manners which always follows in the train of sensual indulgencies.

Let the rich, and those who affect to be rich, (far the greatest number,) and who would therefore be the *distinguez*, place their ambition on a higher object than this outward show, which may be so easily imitated. Let them make *refined and exalted intellectual attainments* the standard of rank, if they wish for a distinction permanent as well conspicuous.

It is a truth well known and deeply to be lamented, that the children of rich parents, though furnished with every facility for learning, are rare among the best scholars. This does not happen because they are naturally dull; it is because they have received wrong impressions of the value of an education.—They have not been taught to consider it absolutely necessary to their character and success in the world; but only as an accomplishment. The youth who has a fortune in expectation, if he sees his parents only anxious about the display and importance of wealth, will not think it essential he should toil in his studies, like the poor man's son, who must live by his profession. The miss, who is sent to school loaded with finery and ornaments, fancies herself a young lady; and her vanity is so flattered by out shining her companions in a dress, that she cares little for being called a dunce. Now these faults of the children are owing to an erroneous system of domestic training; and the mischief has been, nine times in ten, wrought by the mother.—She has permitted them to know that the display of wealth was her idol; and this has made her sons dandies or spendthrifts, and her daughters all affectation and extravagance. When the fortune which imparted this self consequence has been expended, as it often is, to support it, these gaudy, superficial, useless fine ladies and gentlemen, are the most insignificant, helpless and miserable beings in our country.—Such reverses are not only probable in theory, but they are of very common occurrence.—One would think that the fear of such misfortunes would be sufficient to check the pride which is fostered merely by wealth; and would fill the heart of every mother capable of reflection, with anxiety for her children in proportion to the temptations to finery and indolence by which they may be surrounded. She must train them to feel that they can claim their first station in society, only because their wealth gives them greater advantages to acquire knowledge; that consequently they will be expected to excel in every intellectual pursuit—and that the mediocrity in science and intelligence, which would be excusable in those less favored, would be a reproach to them. Make young persons feel and reason thus, and there is little danger that riches will corrupt them.

There are ladies whose ambition is to lead in society, and who have talents and wealth to do it.—Let them begin the reformation in our fashion and manners, and they will have an enviable distinction. Let them appear in plain and simple attire, and let the eclat of their social parties consist in agreeable conversation—not in confectionary. They need be under no apprehension of losing *taste*.—The only real rank consists in superior virtue, intelligence and good breeding. It is much more difficult to imitate the graces and the charm which a cultivated and refined mind can throw around the most simple amusements, than to ape the show and profusion of extravagance. We are republicans, but we need not be levellers. The constant effort of Americans should be to elevate and improve the character of the whole community; not to war against those, who, by their superior talents, industry and perseverance, are pressing onward the first in the race, and setting an example of excellence as well as *eminence*. But the honor of our nation is not delegated to the keeping of a few. Every individual should feel ambitious of doing something to advance the prosperity, the happiness, or the glory of his country. It is true that the rich (and that is the reason why I have chiefly addressed such,) have now an opportunity, such as seldom has occurred, of giving a direction to public sentiment, which promises to be of incalculable benefit. It is now a crisis. The people are convinced they have pursued an extravagance which has brought them to the brink of ruin, now let those who have the means of continuing this display, set a noble example of simplicity, and make the decoration of *mind* not *matter*, the object of their care and study. Intellectual pleasures are cheap, compared with the gratification of personal vanity. I am not advocating what is termed *stockenism*.—No one can dislike a thorough, dogmatical, dictatorial, demonstrating, metaphysically learned female more sincerely than I. But it is necessary, if men would improve, that women should be intelligent. The contagion of folly, which a vain, ignorant, fashionable, fine lady scatters around her, like an atmosphere brilliant, but blinding, is more mischievous to the morals of society, than have ever yet been the most eloquent sophisms of the *bluest* of the sex.

OFFICIAL NEWS

Of the Capitulation of Barradas.

New Orleans, October 7

☞ By the schr. Oscar, arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday from Vera Cruz whence she sailed on the 22d Sept. we have been favoured by a respectable house of this city, with a printed copy of the CAPITULATION of the Spanish troops at Tampico. Gen. BARRADAS arrived as passenger on board of the Oscar, with several of his staff officers.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

The Spanish army evacuated Tampico, retaining their arms and colours, *but only to carry them to Altamira, there to give them up to Don Manuel Mier y Teran*, lieutenant of the Mexican army. The Spanish division will garrison at Victoria until ready to sail, and its support and the expense of transportation to be *at the cost of its chief*. The sick and wounded unable to march are to remain at Tampico and to be transported to the Hospital to be taken care of at the expense of the Spanish government. The Mexican general to protect the lives and property of all persons belonging to the expedition. The Spanish general is authorised to send one or two officers to Havana to procure transports, &c. By two additional articles proposed, the first by the Spanish and the second by the Mexican general, it is agreed—1st. That if any troops forming part of the division of Barradas, arrive at Tampico, they shall be notified of the present convention, that they may return to Havana. 2d. That the general, the chiefs and officers, and all the troops forming a part of the division of Barradas solemnly bound themselves not to take up arms again against the Mexican Republic.

From the Fayetteville Obs. of Oct. 22.

Worthy of Notice: Two waggons arrived here on Saturday last, from Ashe county, in this state, one loaded with about 1000 lbs. of excellent butter, a few barrels of cranberries, and some iron; the other loaded with iron, potatoes, and butter, all the production and manufacture of Ashe county.—The owners of these waggons had travelled 210 miles, over our bad roads, occupying 12 days to sell their iron at $4 a 100 lbs. butter at 12½ cents a lb; potatoes at 30 cents, and cranberries at 75 to 150 cents a bushel. One of them did not realize more than $60 for his whole load; and for this, and to get his return load of groceries, he performs a journey of twenty four days, with his waggon and four fine horses. What a mere trifle must these articles be worth at his own door, to justify his bringing them so far to a market for such prices! And how vastly would a rail road, or any other good road improve the condition of the people of that remote section of the State!

It cannot fail to strike the reader with surprize, that iron should be brought here, *from* the interior, while hundreds of tons are annually sold here and carried *into* the interior; and we doubt not that these honest men, as they trudged on over the hills and mountains that intervene between their home and a market, met numerous waggons carrying back iron of a quality inferior to theirs, for which a higher price had been paid than they could get.

Had we a rail road upon which the iron of the back country could be brought down to us, it would soon become known, and its value be appreciated. How infinitely would its manufacture be increased, and what a source of wealth would it be to that large region of country where the only limit to its manufacture is the demand for it. If, notwithstanding all obstacles, a small quantity of it occasionally finds its way to market, what might not be effected by a rail road which would reduce these obstacles 90 per cent! Shall the state never be roused to the employment of her energies? Shall she be content always to get the necessaries and luxuries of life, which are produced in abundance at home, from other states and foreign countries, who, while they fatten on us, dispise us for our inactivity?

"*Fair play is the Jewel.*"—An Irishman arrived at Boston last summer, and sought employment as a hoer, and readily obtained an engagement on one of the Islands in our harbor. Pat had never seen a flock in his life. Shortly after his entering upon the discharge of his new duties, a brood of chickens and another of ducks were hatched, both by hens.—The owner put both broods to one hen in order to save the services of the other, and told Pat that he was short of meal, to be very sparing of his allowance in feeding them. Pat made a small dish of dough, and commenced feeding his mixed flock, when he was struck with the fact, that about half had broad shovels for beaks and shovelled up the dough very fast, while the other had quite small sharp beaks and got but little of the allowance.—"Arrah! my darling," says Pat, "fair play is a jewel, I'll just be after putting you upon an equal footing." He started for the house, got a pair of shears, caught them of the shovel beak, and sheared them down to the size of those of the sharp beak; put them down, and said "wag away, you spalpeens; I am sure this is a free country where every man, baste and bird are equal; no exclusive privileges my darlings, if you please."

Moral.—The beaks of the successful applicants for office under our new President are represented to be of the broad shovel kind, having taken up all the offices before those of the sharp beak had a fair peck at them. Will our President, who has been represented as an Irishman, adopt Pat's doctrine and taking the great Executive Shears, cut off some of the shovel beaks, and put the whole upon a equal footing?—[*Courier.*

From the Catawba Journal.

The Jackson Editors are loud in their complaints against the papers in opposition to them, for their comments on the proscriptive system which has been adopted by the new Administration. If the gentlemen had themselves pursued a different course, during the late contest, and had scrutinized the acts of the late Administration with decorum and candor, the rebuke might have come from them with a better grace. But when they commenced their attacks on Mr. Adams with the motto, that the Administration must be put down, "tho' as pure as the Angels in Heaven," and pursued their opposition with the most unprincipled perseverance and violence, until their object was accomplished; when they perverted every act to their own purposes, and gave a coloring to every transaction which nothing could justify, save the *dignified* declaration under which they acted, we think they have little cause to complain that the acts of their own friends are carefully examined and the faults which they commit exposed. Whenever it was found necessary under Mr. Adams' Administration to remove a public officer, or to substitute one printer of the laws for another, the whole country was thrown into an uproar in consequence. The Jackson papers, from one extremity of the country to the other, were loud in their denunciations of the measure, and in the use of every harsh epithet which could irritate the public mind, and leave the impression that the Cabinet had done wrong. The individual removed was held up as a martyr to his political faith; his removal was attributed, whether such was the fact or not, to his partiality for the hero, and a political coloring was at once given to the whole affair. Mr. Adams and his Cabinet were boldly charged with a violation of their duties, and with attempts to corrupt the elections of the people, through the influence of their public stations; if they appointed a Jackson man to office, it was called an attempt to bribe the individual to give them his support; and if a political friend, it was pronounced a reward of services rendered, and a base appropriation of public offices to their private or selfish views. We do not recollect an instance where the least charity or candour was exercised by the Jackson papers, in commenting on the changes made by the late Cabinet. And can these men now complain, that when the very acts which they censured in Mr. Adams are aggravated an hundred fold by their own friends, those acts should be exposed? Can they pretend that a single removal by Mr. Adams was evidence of corruption, and that *hundreds* by General Jackson are indicative of his purity and patriotism? Or can they object to an exposure of their inconsistencies in condemning the former and approving the latter? According to their own declarations, such changes are unprincipled; are in violation of the spirit of the constitution and the strongest evidence of political corruption and dishonesty. According to their own showing, the object of our constitution was not to give the whole patronage of government to a party, nor to use the influence of that patronage to secure the election of an individual to any office; and according to their own assertions, any government which abuses the trust reposed in it, and perverts its influence to the aggrandizement of individuals, is unworthy of the public confidence, and unfit to govern a free people. We believe these truths are as self evident now as they were two or three years ago, and that they will apply with as much force to the present as to any preceding Administration. No previous Administration